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The same marks may be made on potatoes. The farmer, Mr. Stephens, Georgia, and twenty-five cents for Ohio potatoes he rates at fifty cents in Georgia, only forty cents in Ohio. Sweet potatoes, an article of no great consequence, usually gives the advantage of price to

not only fair method of estimating produced in the two States, is to all prices to articles. The articles being and subserving the same ends, are of value. A bushel of wheat, or beans, or corn, in Ohio, furnishes as much food and enjoyment, sustains as many lives, as long a period, as a bushel in Georgia. The value of a bushel of wheat in home value must therefore be the same as the value of a bushel of wheat in the article be sent to a common market in the two States, they bring the same price. There was a time when grain or flour was sold at a low price in Ohio, and a high price in Georgia, and the difference was made up by the cost of transportation.

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The nation which can feed and clothe itself best, at the cheapest rate, the least inconvenience and deprivation to its inhabitants, is richest; while a people that must expend all their earnings to buy the necessaries of life must be poor, if not in a condition of destitution.

But, further: the comparison of the
of two separate States or communities
necessarily, a common standard. There
be something outside and beyond
which to measure them. It is absurd
of measuring a quantity by itself;
measurement of the wealth of a State

standard of its own necessities, is to the depth of its destitution as equivalent to the height of its prosperity. Georgia has no standard for exportation, and therefore, however she may rate it, the excessive price she offers is what she wants—not what she has. The common standard, therefore, is the Liverpool or the Liverpool price. We have sold her before, because it can be ascertained

Still, in fixing prices, we will discriminate in favor of Georgia. We will give her cotton, (as Mr. Stephens does,) at the average price of the present day—not

valuation either, but that of New York
even do more—we place it, as we find
in the *Herald* and *Tribune*, at a half
above Mr. Stephens's estimate. He
the value of Ohio products at only \$38,
while, by the ingenious process above
he runs up Georgia products to \$38,
thus showing an excess of some three
thousand dollars worth in favor of

The truth is, that the products of God's earth worth much more than this sum, at present prices—in fact, nearly twice the amount of those of Ohio are about four times as much—will be seen by the estimates which Mr. Bell furnishes in his published speech, to Mr. Stephens.

It will be seen above, by reference to statement No. 1, that the products of Ohio

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The wheat crop of Ohio in 1849 was short one. It was only 14,487,351 whereas the next year it amounted to 28,000,000. But taking the amount as in the census, and valuing it at the prices, and we have an amount equal

thirds of the value of all products, as estimated by Mr. Stephens. Wheat is now worth to \$2.40 in New York. But, taking into account the sale of round numbers, and the value of \$28,974,702, for wheat alone; it is but half a crop. The wheat crop of Georgia for the same year, and at the same price, would be only a trifle more than two millions of dollars. The reader can see at a glance. The other

The great crop of Georgia, next to corn, is cotton. Her crop of 1849, as reported in the census, was 400,000 bales.

Mr. Stephens says that he omits to the value of Ohio hay in his estimate there is no return made of fodder in G. In this way he disposes of an article more than the cotton crop of his State! Mr. Stephens forget that the corn crop, in trying to compare the value of

is twice as great as that of Georgia, and no return is made of Ohio fodder, from making anything by this subterfuge a value equal to the fodder crop of the State, which would otherwise have been ten. He must now offset not merely a crop, but an amount of fodder doubtless grown in his State.

The hay crop of Ohio, as reported

Georgia only at a million half ton of losses. The value of Georgia was only 23,449 tons less than half a million.

These items, being the principal products of the two States, sufficiently illustrate the

Mr. Campbell, in his published speech, compares the agricultural products of the two states and exhibits the agricultural production of Ohio at \$160,000,000, against \$65,000,000 for Georgia—a result perfectly in accordance with common experience.

Southern politicians who are content with foisting the subject of Slavery before the people are their worst enemies. They only set themselves up to be knocked down by their adversaries, thus exposing the nakedness and poverty of their country, where their object is evident.

Heavy Failures in New Orleans.

New Orleans, Dec. 27.—The old cotton of Messrs. Brander & McKenna, of the suspended payment to-day, and their tin are very heavy. The suspension is causing their acceptance of the drafts of Mr. L. Matthews, who has also failed in consequence of the inability to get to market, large quantities of lard, of which he is possessed in Louisiana.

